

goal to restore harvestable, sustainable fish and wildlife populations in the Columbia Basin, consistent with the ESA, the NW Power Act, the U.S.-Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty, and the Clean Water Act.

Second, the bill establishes a Natural Resources Recovery Fund. This Fund will aid us in paying for restoration of fish and wildlife in the Columbia Basin, the fish mitigation and enhancement requirements of the Northwest Power Act, and the water quality standards under the Clean Water Act. Funding would come from a 3 mills/kilowatt hour charge on all retail power sales in the northwest.

Third, this bill provides accountability. The bill provides for an improved accounting system for BPA expenditures, based upon GAO recommendations. Under these provisions, Treasury repayments are met; WPPSS debt obligations are met; costs for flood control, navigation, power generation, irrigation, and fish & wildlife are independently assessed and reported; and accounting records are made publicly available.

Finally, this legislation creates a cost recovery mechanism that would give BPA authorization to adjust the rates of its customers up to the market rate.

At this critical time for salmon in the Northwest, bold steps are needed to ensure that these fish do not go extinct. I know that my colleagues continue to lead the fight to protect salmon and restore the greatness of these Northwest icons after I'm gone.

DANTE B. FASCELL NORTH-SOUTH
CENTER ACT OF 1991

SPEECH OF

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 12, 1998

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4757, a bill to name the North-South Center after our former colleague, Dante Fascell.

It is fitting that Congress is naming the North-South Center, which Dante helped found, in his honor. During his long and distinguished career in the House, Dante used his position as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee to promote understanding and cooperation between nations of the Western Hemisphere. To advance this view, in 1984 Dante helped establish the North-South Center, located in Miami. This educational institution helps promote better relations between the United States and the other nations of the Western Hemisphere through cooperative study, training and research. Today, the North-South Center plays an essential role in the conduct of American diplomacy.

Mr. Speaker, one of Chairman Fascell's top priorities in Congress was to promote closer relations among our allies in this hemisphere. Dante was also a tireless fighter against tyranny and oppression in Latin America and the Caribbean. Since the North-South Center is essentially carrying on Dante's work, it is fitting that this organization be named in his honor. I hope the naming of the North-South Center will remind future generations, and especially South Floridians, the gratitude we owe Dante Fascell for his tireless efforts.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4757.

DANTE B. FASCELL NORTH-SOUTH
CENTER ACT OF 1991

SPEECH OF

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 12, 1998

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the University of Miami for naming the North-South Center after one of their most esteemed graduates and one of the greatest Members of Congress to sit in this chamber—Dante Fascell.

My experience with Dante really started when I joined the International Relations Committee in 1988. Dante was Chairman. He was always fair, even handed, and very knowledgeable in all matters of international relations—especially on issues pertaining to the U.S.-Latin America relationship. That's why I feel that naming the Center after Dante is particularly appropriate.

Dante Fascell has contributed so much to the North-South Center, the University of Miami, the Congress, the Nation, and the world. I'm so glad that he's been honored so appropriately. I think I speak for everyone, Mr. Speaker, when I say that we all miss him dearly.

TRIBUTE TO SPOTTSWOOD W.
ROBINSON, III

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 1998

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Spottswood W. Robinson, III. Judge Robinson died in his Richmond, Virginia home on Sunday, October 11, 1998. He was 82 years of age.

Spottswood W. Robinson, III was a federal appeals judge, law school dean, civil rights attorney, husband, father, son, friend, and HERO. The world is less one phenomenal individual, and I rise because I must pay tribute to his life and his many accomplishments. As a Howard University Law School graduate, I was inspired by those civil rights giants who also inspired and taught Judge Robinson. It is upon the back of Judge Robinson on which I rise.

A graduate of Virginia Union University in Richmond, Judge Robinson entered the Howard Law School in 1936, at age 20. His arrival came at a time when Charles Hamilton Houston, a pioneering black lawyer, was building the law school into a think tank for civil rights. According to U.S. Court of Appeals Chief Judge Harry Edwards, "Robinson graduated from Howard Law School with what is still reputed to be the highest scholastic average in the school's history." He received his law degree in 1939 from Howard, magna cum laude.

Originally planning to return to practice law with his father in Richmond, he accepted a two-year teaching fellowship at Howard, which, due to World War II, turned into eight years. In 1941, Oliver W. Hill, Martin A. Martin and Spottswood W. Robinson III formed the law firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson. Mr. Robinson taught full time and practiced law part time.

Mr. Robinson became a full-time lawyer in 1947. The law firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson had been handling some civil rights cases when they received a letter in 1951 from two black high school girls in Prince Edward County, VA, who said their school was inadequate and that 450 students refused to attend classes. The decision to take this case led to their historic involvement in *Brown vs. Board of Education* in 1954. The Virginia case was combined with Brown and other cases from South Carolina and Delaware.

The Supreme Court's decision in *Brown vs. Board of Education* declared that segregation in public schools violated the constitution. When the court handed down its decisions, the justices also ruled on the four other cases.

Since Robinson had become legal representative of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund in Virginia in 1948, he was charged with arguing the constitutional history of the 14th Amendment before the Supreme Court during the *Brown* case.

Robinson's view was that the 14th Amendment had envisioned the establishment of complete equality for all people, regardless of race. Equality was denied to blacks, he held, as long as their children could not go to white schools.

Continuing his civil rights advocacy, Mr. Robinson helped lead the 1956 fight against Virginia's so-called NAACP Bills, a set of laws passed by Virginia legislators attempting to cripple the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The U.S. District Court in Virginia eventually threw out the laws in a decision that called them unconstitutional.

Judge Robinson was also an instrumental force in the following landmark civil rights decisions:

McGhee vs. Sipes and *Hurd vs. Hodge*, 1948 (decided along with *Shelley vs. Kraemer*) in which the Supreme Court ruled that court enforcement of race-based restrictive property covenants is unconstitutional.

Morgan vs. Virginia, 1948 where the Supreme Court ruled that State-enforced racial segregation in interstate transportation is unconstitutional.

Chance vs. Lambeth, 1951 in which the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled and the Supreme Court upheld that carrier-enforced racial segregation in interstate transportation is unconstitutional.

Department of Conservation and Development vs. Tate, 1956 where the 4th Circuit ruled and the Supreme Court upheld that the denial of state park facilities on racial grounds is unconstitutional.

In addition, from 1949 to 1951, he was part of an NAACP team that defended the Martinsville Seven, a group of black men accused of raping a white woman in Martinsville, VA. The men eventually were executed.

President John F. Kennedy appointed Robinson to the United States Commission on Civil Rights where he served from 1961 to 1963. In 1964, he was appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson as the first black to serve as a judge of the U.S. District Court in Washington. Judge Robinson was also the first black to serve as a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and, was chief judge of the appellate panel from 1981 until 1986.

At the courthouse, Judge Robinson was known to friends as "Spots." A self-effacing

and kind man whose conscientious matter led him to once fill a 43 page opinion with 403 footnotes.

Judge Robinson was bestowed with many honors during his life for his work in civil rights and commitment to community. In his home State of Virginia, the Old Dominion Bar Association gave him its President's Award in 1988. The National Bar Association honored him with its Wiley A. Branton Award in 1993. In 1995, Mr. Robinson was honored in the Virginia Power/North Carolina Power "Strong Men and Women, Excellence in Leadership" educational series. He also received an honorary doctorate of laws in 1986 from New York Law School, for his efforts "to achieve true equality under the law for all Americans" and addressing "the conscience of the nation."

In his personal life, Judge Robinson was an accomplished woodworker and an amateur architect who designed his own split-level home in Richmond. He loved fishing so much that he built his own fishing boat in his basement in 1953 and utilized it for 25 years.

Judge Robinson is survived by his wife, Marian Wilkerson Robinson; a son, Spottswood W. Robinson IV of Richmond; a daughter, Nina Govan of Greenbelt, MD; and a sister, Mrs. Isadore Burke of Freeport, Bahamas.

Judge Spottswood W. Robinson, III, is gone, but his legacy shall remain. His hard work and dedication paved the way for those of us who came after him. As an African-American male, an attorney, and an elected member of this esteemed body, it is incumbent upon me to honor Judge Robinson for allowing me to tread mightily in his footsteps.

DIANE MEDINA'S "COMMUNITY
EXCELLENCE AWARD"

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 1998

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a leading Hispanic in the entertainment industry, Diane Medina, the Director of Diversity Programs for the Walt Disney Company. Next month, Diane will be honored by the Latino Entertainment Media Institute's Community Excellence Award.

The Latino Entertainment Media Institute is a non-profit organization which follows and speaks to the issue of Hispanics in the entertainment industry. Their theme this year is: "Investing in our Image."

Diane Medina is uniquely qualified for this award. Her entire life she has worked to bring Hispanics into the entertainment industry across a wide swath of opportunities that currently exist. She was born and raised in Southern California, where she has worked in the industry for over 25 years. She worked at ABC in Human Resources and diversity, moving to the Walt Disney Company after they bought ABC.

Walt Disney knew a good thing when they saw it. Diane has immersed herself in the non-profits associated with the industry which advocate a larger inclusion of Hispanics in Hollywood. She sits on boards for the following non-profits dealing with issues pertaining to Hispanics in the entertainment industry: the *Imagen* Foundation, *Nosotros*, *Latino*

Entertainment Media Institute, National Hispanic Foundation for the Arts, Hispanic Academy of Media Arts and Sciences, the National Council of La Raza (host of the Alma Awards), and many others.

Just last month during Hispanic Heritage Month events, Diane and I discussed the direction of one of the non profits with whom we both have worked, and, as always, I was impressed with her passion and her commitment to the prospect of including Hispanics in the entertainment industry at all levels, from on-camera talent, to behind-the-camera talent, to the business suites of the studios.

Diane and I share a common philosophy about how to accomplish our goal of getting more Hispanics in the entertainment industry. We both believe that if you appeal to the better angels of those you are trying to convince, you get more done. My grandfather used to tell me that you get more flies with honey than with vinegar.

Diane knows, from her position inside the industry, that if the Hispanic presence is to change, so, too, must the voices doing the presentation. We are both persuaded that the very best way to increase that presence is to approach both the industry and the community with reasoned voices.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Diane for her role in increasing the number of Hispanics throughout the industry, and for being a role model for those who aspire to be part of the entertainment industry.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
HENRY B. GONZALEZ

SPEECH OF

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Congressman HENRY B. GONZALEZ who will be retiring from the House of Representatives at the end of this session. As the Dean of the Texas delegation, he has been a remarkable representative for his district, for Texas, and for the entire Nation.

Throughout his career Congressman GONZALEZ has never failed to stand up for the rights of others. For over 40 years, beginning in the Texas legislature and throughout his career in the United States House of Representatives he has stood up for minorities. Moreover, he has continually spoken out for improved educational, economic and housing opportunities for the Nation. His legendary courage to stand by his principles, and singularly take on controversial positions in the national interest are an inspiration to all Americans.

Moreover, we should all be grateful for his skilled leadership as Chairman of the House Banking Committee. His oversight and investigative skills steered our Nation through one of the most serious financial periods of our Nation. Through his insightful and decisive actions he brought about meaningful solutions to the devastating multibillion dollar savings and loan crisis. Additionally, he averted a similar crisis in the banking industry with important legislative reforms with an overhaul of our system of deposit insurance.

Furthermore, as the first Mexican-American Congressional Representative from Texas, he

has been an inspiration for Hispanics and all Americans. He stands as a model of a person having the courage to sometimes stand alone and blaze a new trail in the name of public service. He is an example of the American ideal that one person can truly make a difference. His powerful voice spoke out for the hopes and dreams of millions of Americans, and his level of dedication and commitment is a standard for all Members of Congress.

I am proud to say that I have known Congressman GONZALEZ for many years. I am even more proud to have had the opportunity to serve with him as a Member of the 105th Congress. Congressman GONZALEZ is a person whose strength of character and tenacity I admire and respect.

As he leaves this legislative body, his independent spirit will forever remain in this chamber. We will always remember Congressman HENRY B. GONZALEZ as a fierce advocate for the highest American ideals. His 37 years of service are filled with distinction and accomplishments, and his constituents can be proud of sending a legendary advocate for his district and for all Americans.

Congressman HENRY B. GONZALEZ, I wish you well in your future pursuits, and know that you leave a powerful legacy of tirelessly working for the betterment of America.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON
THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE
WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS
EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT
OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to support this resolution. I say this not as a Republican, not as a New Yorker, but as a person who loves this great country and all it represents.

Earlier today, the gentleman from New York, Mr. NADLER, stated in essence: "This matter will be the most divisive issue this nation has faced since Vietnam." While I do not question the gentleman from New York's belief that he believes this to be true, I do take exception to the comparison and respectfully disagree. Here is why during the Vietnam war, as has been the case with every war or military conflict since our nation's birth, men and women were sent overseas with a willingness to die for freedom, liberty and to defend the rule of law. In the case before us, the President of the United States has been charged with violating the rule of law that so many Americans have died for and are still willing to die for at a moments notice all over the globe. The same rule of law that we must ensure applies equally to every single American, including the President of the United States.

This matter goes to the very heart and soul of what America is all about. This matter will determine whether we defend the Constitution, or destroy it. I hope and pray that each distinguished Member of this body places America first and that each Member sees through the clouds of rhetoric to uphold the rule of law.